LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

GETTING UP TOWN. WHY THE CITY SHOULD PROVIDE THE MEANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. I wish I could share the happy confidence of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard in the success of his Elevated Railway scheme as embodied in Speaker Hitchman's bill. But does his plan justify the hopes he would build upon it! Has he considered the meaning of "cutting through the blocks just west of Broadway" to Twenty-sixth-st. There are some blocks in that route that would alone cost more than \$1,000,000, for a path wide enough for a four-track railroad. Mr. Shepard thinks the great advantage of his plan, is, that the capiists are to determine the precise route when the capital is subscribed. Ah, there is the rub!

We may reason from experience. The "N. Y. City Underground Railway Company" was incorporated in April, 1868. It had a charter containing most extraordinary privileges, claborated with the greatest care, giving a route and plan selected with the whole field before it, and contained its direction, the millionnire, bankers, and merchants of New York, names which are the synonym of success, the world over, and it asked but \$10,000,000 of eapital. It was not wenderful therefore that with the ssage of that bill, the public mind was at rest-rapid transit was a fact accomplished. Ground was to be broken in June, but June came and not a sod was turned; the Pall came and went, and not a stone was movedyear passed, not a stroke has fallen, and lo! the dreadyear bassed, dot a stroke has latien, and lo! the dread-ful secret was out, capitalists had failed to come to time, not a dollar was in its treasury. The Legislatere was again invoked, new privileges were given, enlarged dis-cretion conferred as to plan and route, new names added, and the Company again bidden to go to work. Two years have since passed. Not a shovel full of dirt has been titled, the nullionaire directors have been resigning in sheals, and it is doubtful if there is now left energy enough in the concern to call a meeting and adjourn sinc die.

enough in the concern to call a meeting and adjourn size die.

Now, Mr. Shepard thinks that if a new Company can be formed, with its road in the air, instead of in the grothed, requiring \$100,000,000 of capital for a right of way alone, tarough five miles of buildings, instead of a road way under streets for nothing, the desideratum will be obtained and capitalists will flock in at once to build the road. Would it not be well enough before another three years' delay is asked, that some of these capitalists should offer in some tangible form to put up some portion of this required capital, say \$15,500,000 or \$20,000,000. Hat Mr. Shepard puts his appeal for his road as a private enterpoise, and against a city road, on the ground of tanation. It is the greatest fallacy to say that the building of this road by the city, though it shall cost \$20,000,000, will increase the burden of taxation a dollar, it will have just the contrary effect. It will reduce the burden of taxation and payer in the city. First: The revenues of the road itself will pay its own interest on the cost, and hence no taxation from that source can eccur. It is in this respect, like the Croton Aquednet, which not only and hence no taxation from that source can occur. It is in this respect, like the Croton Aqueduct, which not only pays its own way, but creates a sinking fund for the ultimate reduction of its &but. Second: Its immediate effect upon the values of property up town and down town, but notably up town, will be, to so greatly increase that value, as either to greatly diminish our rate of taxes, or vasily increase the aggregate amount produced. The Central Park has cost \$10,000,000. It has no carnings whatever of its own, but it is maintained and the interest on its cost is paid by yearly taxation. Yet it has been proved over and over again that its influence upon real estate around it has been such that it has not valy cost nothine, but is a constant source of net revenue to the City Treasury. There are now upon this island 70,000 evacant lots utterly upproductive of anything but taxes, and having an average tax value of \$5,000 each, or \$5,000,000. This, at 2) per cent, gives \$7,87,800 for taxes. Errog these lots within

of City revenue, at a rate of taxation not exceeding one per cent, or one half the present rate.

But Mr. Shepard is over solicitous for the welfare of tax-payers, in the measure he advocates. Let us reduce thus to figures. A city road, if it costs \$90,000,000, and has no revenue at all to pay its own interest, will require an annual tax for that purpose of \$1,200,000. This to each inhabitant soft the city would be \$1.10. Now Mr. Shepard's beneficent road, as a "private enterprise," proposes to charge each passenger 10 cents fare for each passage. The city road, having no dividends to make, limits its charge to five cents. If one tax-payer now, has to ride to and from his business twice a day, and 300 days in a year, he will pay on Mr. Sacpard's road 80 a year, and on the city road \$30. In other words, Mr. Shepard's road will help him save his tax of \$1.10 by charging him \$80 extra for the service. road will help him save his tax of \$1 10 by charging him \$20 extra for the service.

I repeat it carnestly, New-York needs this road in her own interest—she cannot afford to do without it—and she will only get it when she resolves herself to build it.

New-York, March 8, 1871.

S. E. CHURCH.

SOJOUENER TRUTH AT WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Seeing an item in your paper about me, thought I would give you the particulars of what I am trying to do, in hopes that you would print a letter about trying to do, in hopes that you would print a letter about it and so help on the good cause. I am urging the people to sign petitions to Congress to have a grant of land set spari for the Freed People to earn their living on, and not be dependent on the Government for their bread. I have had 50 petitions printed at my own expense, and have been urging the people of the Eastern States for the past seven months. I have been crying out in the East, and now an answer comes to me from the West, as you will see from the following letter. The gentleman who writes it I have never seen or heard of before, but the Lord has raised him up to help me. Bless the Lord! I made up my mind last Winter, when I saw able men and writes it I have never seen or heard of before, but the Lord has raised him up to help me. Hess the Lord! I made up my mind hast Winter, when I saw able men and women taking dry bread from the Government to keep from starving, that I would devote myself to the cause of getting hard for these people, where they can work and cam their own living in the West, where the land is so plenty. Instead of going home from Washington, to take rest, I am traveling around getting it before the people. Instead of sending these people to Liberia, why can't they have a Colony in the West! This is why I am contending so in my old age. It is to teach the people that this Colony can just as well be in this country as in Liberia. Everybody says this is a good work, but nobody helps. How glad! will be if you will take hold and give it a good lift. Please help 190 with these petitions, Yome troly.

Florence Mass., Feb. 18, 1871.

a good lift. Frank.

Ins. truly,

Norence Mass., Feb. 18, 1871.

Norence Mass., Feb. 18, 1871.

Solution of the Rev. Gilbert Haven.

Solution of the Rev. Gilbert Haven. F. 8.—I should have said that the Rev. Giffert Haven, of Boston is kindly adding me in getting petitions signed, and will receive all petitions signed in Massachusetts and send them to Congress.
8. 7.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Dec. 31, 1870. SOJOURNER TRUTH .- Dear Madam : I know so much of you by reputation, and venerate and love so much your you by reputation, and venerate and love so much your character, that I am induced to write this. I say I knew so much of you, which is true, but it is only by report, as I have never had the pleasarre of meeting you yet. My object in writing this is to ask and carnestly request that you make our town a visit. I would very much like to have you come to my house and make it your home as long as you can be contented. If you will say you will come, I will sand you the price of your railroad fare and emough to pay additional expenses. Please let me hear from you, and, if possible, convey the good intelligence shat you will come and see us. Yours, very respectfully, B. M. SMITH.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress insymbled: Whereas, through the failtful and carness representations of Sejarane Profit Congress insymbled: Whereas, through the failtful and carness representations of Sejarane Profit Conecil Found to the matter, we believe that the result of Conecil Found in a significant profit of the state of the state of the separation of the Profit of the state of the state

A SOLUTION OF THE COAL TROUBLES.

SIE: The whole difficulty about the coal trade has its origin in the arbitrary and unsound principles adopted by the carrying companies to the Kastern markets. This course begets irritation and unreasonable conduct on the part of the miners, and leads to desonduct on the part of the miners, and leads to de-plorable results. The simple fact that the demand must regulate the price of the supply, which all admit, will, if applied to this case, show the plain remedy, and the only one; for it is clear that the cost of coal in New-York is the cost of coal at the mines plus the cost of transporta-

Now to take ground that an inflexible rule must regu-Now to take ground that an inflexible rule must regulate the freight charges—namely, 10 per cent on the capital stock—and that all the variations are to be borne by the coal, throws on the operator and the miner the entire burden of the loss. When it is considered that fully three rights of the market price of coal in New-York are paid to the transporting companies, it will be seen that two rights of that price must bear the fluctuations of the whole.

whole.

Freights are merchandise just like commodities; and a scale of pro rata division of all profits, over the minimum of cost of the coal in the cars, and an agreed minimum of cost of transportation would rectify and remedy the whole evil, and is easily arrived at J. Langdon & Co. have for years had such an arrangement with the Northern Central Railway Company and the New-York entral Company for the supply of the North-Western a arket, which has worked satisfactorily to all parties; as d it is now in operation, while other shipments from the Shamokin region are closed.

Let the Eastern Companies try it, and all will work smarthly.

ABOUT LOWER CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Lo a recent number of The Tribune.

Sir: Lo a recent number of The Tribune.

After on saturaty evening in the premises of F. Conradi, manufacturer of jeweiry-cases, on the fifth floor of No. 534 Broadway, caused serious damaged tions. This, however, is not the case. The entire Pacific const, from the F. Lucas to the State of California, nerlly a thousand of these site of California, nerlly a thousand of these sites are volcante and wholly barren, a deven affording substance to the sentus which grows we are there is the least semblance of specific which grows we are there is the least semblance of process to reheave the eye. The mountains are volcante and quickmands, over which it is dancerous to base. No other place in America is, and so forbidding. Taking the extent of country into the vaccount, no other desert, but perchance Sabiars, and echaps it in barrenness. Through the whole extent of country into the vaccount, no other desert, but perchance Sabiars, and echaps it in barrenness. Through the whole extent of country into the vaccount, no other desert, but perchance Sabiars, and echaps it in barrenness. Through the whole extent of country into the vaccount, no other desert, but perchance Sabiars, and echaps it in barrenness. Through the whole extent of count, not a drop of water can be had by digging, except at the Cap. There and depth of the first floor and Mary Wade were with difficulty research of provided where with waters of the country of the public and mary Wade were with difficulty research of provided water. Californians have frequently at the country with the successfully proces, sted for the want of the first floor and floor of No. 53; dranded, setting the perchange cannot be successfully process, sted for the want of the first floor and floor, lost of the first floor and floor, lost of the first floor and floor of No. 53; dranded, setting the perchange of private process. The first and second health was a constant of the first floor an

haps, to say that the country is wholly unfit for agricul-ture, a desert of vast proportions, where the lizard and horned toad disport themselves undisturbed. East New York, Feb. 26. John Ives.

THE MADISON AVE. STREET RAILROAD (AR-RAIGNED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The Madison-ave. Railroad does not ecommodate the public. It is pretended that at night the cars are run every hour after 8 o'clock. I have waited, and others of my friends have waited, 15 and 20 minutes for a car. Again, in the middle of the day cars minutes for a car. Again, in the middle of the day cars are detained at Thirty-second-st. sometimes as long as three-quarters of an hour, because, as the officers say when an explanation is sought, "it is dinner hour." Then, again, cars that are marked Madison-ave, frequently do not go through at all. The passengers have to change, after a short walk, to the Third-ave, cars in order to get up-town. The last outrage is that the cars are stopped, sometimes fully 40 minutes and over, by a church, and the passengers in the car delayed, to pick up the congregation when they come out.

New-York, March 7, 1871.

SELFRIDGE'S DARIEN ROUTE NOT NEW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Permit me to call attention in connection with the late reports from the Darien surveying party, to an article in Pulnam's Magazine for March party, to an article in Pulnam's Magazine for March 1869, wherein the proposed route for an inter-oceanic ca-nal from the Gulf of Darlen to the Gulf of San Miguel, by the way of the Afrato, Cacarica, Paya, and Tuyra Rivers is fully described and mapped out, having been dis-covered by M. Louis Lacharme, a French engineer, in the early part of 1866, when he was at the head of an expedi-tion sent out by certain French capitalists and others, New-York, March 9, 1871. OSCAR B. IRELAND.

GENERAL NOTES.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is said to be on such ill terms with her husband's relatives that she has re-fused to see any of them at Chiselhurst.

Prof. D. D. Smith, at the late annual comnencement of the Philadelphia Dental College, stated that artificial teeth were in use among the ancient Romans before the time of Augustus.

Edwin P. Whipple says that the taxable value of all the property of the United States in 1860, was in round numbers \$16,100,000,000 -a rate of Increase in 10 cars of a fraction more than 126 per cent.

Replying to the story that the Boston Young Men's Christian Association had caused the arrest of the Rev. J. I. Hatch for distributing herefical tracts in places of public resort. Mr. Rowland, Secretary of the Associa-tion, says: "The Association had nothing to do with this man's arrest, neither did any of her members."

A man was lately arrested in the Tier-garten at Berlin, for flourishing an unloaded needle-gun and threatening to shoot the Emperor William, the Crown Prince, or any member of the royal family, the mon he set eyes on them. The soi-disant assassin prove be a harmless simpleton who had become noisily dramatic through excessive devotion to Gambrinus.

The public has not forgotten the announceent made not long ago by an Episcopal clergyman of this city, that "Protestautism is a failure." learn from the same authority (the Rev. F. C. Ewer) that not Protestantism only, but even Christianity itself is of Protestan's monly, but even Christianny isset is a filure. He says: "I still point to the patient fact that very Roman Catholic nation in the world and that very Protestant nation in the world has become defict through and through with skepticism; and he is bold man who will dare deny this fact. I still point to be fact, therefore, that Christianity, as a doctrinal sys-m, is, under both the Roman Catholic and the Protest-tian in the still results of the still results. ant presentments of it, a patent failure—that it has lost its hold upon the enlightened world. It is of no use to close our eyes to this enormous wreek."

John G. Whittier's name having been introduced before a Committee of the Massachusetts Legisla-ture in such a way aslio imply that he was opposed to a reduction of the hours of labor, the poet promptly corrected that impression. He says: "With a desire to be just to that impression. He says: "With a desire to be just to all parties, my sympathies are with the laboring classes; and I heartily wish to see the hours of labor reduced throughout the country, just as far as the mutani and inseparable interest of labor and capital will warrant. I do not know what the temptations of a mill-owner may be; but if an inscritable Providence had seen fit to subject me to the trial, I hope that, with a natural and pardonable interest in the dividends, I should have regarded as of paramount importance the health and well-being of the men and women whose labor, in conjunction with my capital, produced them."

One of the most striking illustrations of sectarian and ecclesiastical narrowness and meanness is afforded in the recent expulsion of Mr. Vance Smith, a Initarian scholar, from the committee appointed to revise the English Bible. Mr. Smith was appointed by the Convecation of the Established Church, and consented to serve. When the Committee, as a body, were invited to unite in the celebration of the Eucharist, Mr. Smith appeared with his associates and participated in the rite; whereapon orthodox churchmen were all at once horror-struck at the idea of communing with a Socialan, and of having such a heretic to assist in translating the Bible. Rishop Wilberforce, familiarly known as "Soapy Sam," set himself to the task of securing a vote of the Bishops to expel Mr. Smith from the Committee, and the thing was actually done. Some American Bishops, it is said, sent messages across the water to add in the consummation of this piece of bigotry. Bishop Thiriwall of St. David's, protested against it, and was so disgusted that he resigned his position as Chairman of the Old Testament section. vise the English Bible. Mr. Smith was appointed by the

St. Crispin never had a more ingenious follower than James A. Hamilton, whose recent escape from a Pennsylvania prison is the most marvelous rogue's work on record. Hamilton was aft old prison bird, and one of the most dangerous convicts in the Lancaster prison. Assigned to a solitary "iron-clad" cell, caster prison. Assigned to a solitary "uon-clad" cell, he was set to work at shoe-making. Some time ago he complained that his bench was too low, and asked for a couple of short pine planks to put under thases to reason it a few inches. For weeks he worked sinder these boards at night, cutting a hole through the floor, and in the daytime covered his tracks with the boards. Having ent through the flooring, he reached solid masonry, and worked upon that with such success that, eventually, enough was removed to admit the passage of his body. Having cleared the mason-work of a space a foot thick and about three feet broad, he attacked the solid prison wall from his narrow crevice@under the floor, and although it was three feet blick, he under a breach and passed safely through, and let himself down two stories by a very thin but exceedingly stout shoe-thread. Ereaking into the wash-house and carpenter-shop, he procured a change of clothes and lumber to construct a ladder with which to pass over the jail-yard wall. This ladder is a model of nagenuity. None of the lumber was stout enough to make the sides, so he lashed several slender pieces together with bed-cord, and tied broken barrel-staves across for rounds. With this the prisoner found his way to freedom. Early Sunday merning his flight was discovered. In his coil fully a cardioad of debris was found carefully stored under his bed, the siats of which were cut in haif and bored at regular distances to make a ladder, which, however, he had been mable to get through the peculiarly shaped hole by which he tad escaped. he was set to work at shoe-making. Some time ago be

AID FOR THE FRENCH.

EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF

In accordance with the suggestion of the Prench Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in this city, Bishop Clark of Rhode Island has requested in this city, Bishop Clark of Rhode Island has requested that a collection for the sufferers be made in all the churches of the diocese. He says, "Desolation and destruction and the famine and the sword have come upon the descendants of a people who once aided us in the hour of trial, and helped us to establish our national independence: shall we now withhold our charity!"

Bishop Whittingham of the Diocese of Maryland, on the contrary, has declined to accede to the request of the the Committee, as appears from the following letter written by him:

Meser Charles H. Marymall. Chairman, Arson Prelie Stoker, Servisory of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York,

Servinery of the Committee of the Chamber of Committee of Serviners : I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 8th inst., covering a copy of the pastoral letter of the Bishop of New-York to his discovery maps thiring with the mercenent for the relief of the suffering Prench, by contributions from the citizens of the United States, I am not able to perceive in the past relations of the two countries a justification of special appeal to Cherch section in the master, such as might be addinced in behalf of the claims of suffering families and between videos and orphans in the aimost equality affected German nation. Very respectfully, your friend and servant. William R. Willtimore, March 10, 1671.

Bishop of Staryland.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN MURRAY-ST, AND BROAD-

WAY. A fire occurred early on Saturday in the onfectionery manufactory of A. Slamson & Co., Nos. 63 and 65 Murray-st., and Nos. 12 and 14 College-place. The greater portion of the buildings and contents was destroyed. Slauson & Co. occupied the second, third, and fourth floors of the Marray-st, building, and the whole of fourth floors of the Murray-al building, and the whole of Nos. 12 and 14 College-place. Their loss on stock, fix-fures and machinery is about \$60,000; insured for \$52,500. The first floor of No. 63 Murray-st. was occupied by Howard & Quackenbush, hardware merchants. Loss on stock, \$20,000; insured for \$6,000 each by the Capital City of Albany, Boston of Boston, and Cleveland Commercial Mutual. The first floor of No. 65 was occupied by W. H. H. Rodgers, paper dealer. Loss on stock, \$20,000; insured for \$17,500. The buildings are damaged \$20,000; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER. New York Hent, Ther. Bar. Wind.

March 11. 7 449 20.36 ENE March 12. 7 529 22.94 S. E.

12 690 30.31 S. R. 2 549 22.65 S. E.

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REMARKS.— March 11, 1870—Ther. at 7 a. m., 289; 3 p. m., 370; 11 p. m., 320. March 12, 7 a. m., 310; 3 p. m., 300; 11 n. m., 280.

Brevoort House—Horace White of The Chicago Tribune, Gen. J. S. Negley of Pennsylvania, and the Hou. W. B. Allsen of Iowa. St. Nicholas Hotel—Judge Burke of Cleveland; Judge Usher of Indiana; Gen. Winchester of Pennsylvania; J. H. Ramsey, Albany; Col. Meacham of Oregon; Geo. W. Swepsen of North Carolina, and Major Knapp of Auburn. St. Denis Hotel—The Rev. C. N. Chandler of Poughkeepsie. Albemarle Hotel—Mr. Baltazzi, Charge d'Affaires of Tarkey at Washington, and Judge Monell of Fishkill, N. Y. — Hoffman House—Lord Howard De Walden and Capt. Forbes of England, and Gen. W. T. Collins, Washington. — Westminster Hotel—Commander Henry Wilson, U. S. N. — Astor House—The Hon. D. C. Littlejohn of Oswezo, and Gen. McCandless of Philadelphia. — Metropolitan Hotel—Gen. Hoffman, U. S. A.; the Hon. C. V. R. Barse of Albany, and nine Japanese. — Fitth Avenne Hotel—The Hon. Homer A. Neison, Secretary of State; the Hon. M. P. Bemus, Maysville, N. Y.; the Hon. Edmund Rice of Baltimore. PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The returns of receipts for 1870 of the Sixth-ave, Railroad Company were \$095,554-26, and of the Eighth-ave, Railroad Company, \$789,557-76.

The funeral of ex-Alderman Thomas Connor took place yesterday. The Common Council and repre entatives of various associations were present. The re-nains were taken to Calvary Cemetery.

C. H. Marshall, Chairman of the French Relief Committee, has received from the New-York Mercan tile Library Association \$1,427 25, the proceeds of the Steinway Hall lecture by Wendell Phillips. Arrests last week, 1,516; marriages, 104; births, 441; deaths, 524; situations procured at the Free-

Labor Bureau, 767; taxes received, \$66,697 88; fees from 198 licenses, \$386; loss from 23 fires, \$106,580; insurance, \$227,100. A remittance of 10,000 thalers was forwarded from the North German General Consulate, to Berlinon Saturday, making a total of 400,000 thalers transmitted to Germany from the General Consulate in this city for the German relief fund.

Thomas Kennedy, of the firm of Kennedy & Alford of Grand-st., died at his residence in Brooklyn last Friday evening. Mr. Kennedy was widely known in political and social circles, and was distinguished among his large circle of friends for his integrity and probity. It is stated that Mr. Samuel N. Pike of this city has been offered \$10,000 an acre for part of the swamp land about Jersey City, for which he gave 80 an acre several years ago. The land is wanted for railway purposes. It is believed Mr. Pike will consent to the pecuniary sacrifice.

The depot for the through passengers over the New-Jersey Railroad will hereafter be at the new erry building at the foot of Desbrosses st. The through usiness of the Companies will be removed from Court-andt-st. at 5 o'clock this morning, and all tickets will be old and baggage checked at that point.

The steamer Albemarle, Capt. Blackwood, came in collision on the 2th inst. at 2:30 p. m., with the brig Montrose, eight miles south-east of the Highlands. brig Montrose, eight mice south-case of the Inguistres. The brig went down within ten minutes after the collision. The Albemarie picked up the brig's crew and put them abourd the Sandy Hook Lightship. The Montrose was from Ponce, Porto Rico, boand for New-York. She was loaded with sugar and molasses. The Albemarie successed to danger.

A storm of wind and rain began at an early our yesterday, with such persistent force and fury that many pronounced it the genuine equinoctial. The gale was quite violent from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., but, so far as known, no serious damage was done to buildings or ship-ping. The trips of the ferry-boats were not impeded, and no results were visible in the evening except some tattered awnings and a general channess of the streets. At 11 p.m. the sky was cloudless and the air almost frosty.

The collections yesterday in the Episcopal churches of this city, for the relief of the suffering French, were not as generally made as it was supposed they would be. In Grace Church about \$1,000 was sub-scribed, and in the Church of the Transfiguration (the scribed, and in the Church of the Transfiguration (the "little church around the corner"), about \$500. In Trinity Chapel the collection is to be taken up next Sunday. Dr. Howland, of the Heavenly Rest, amounced that he would receive the subscriptions during the week at his own residence. The pastors of Calvary and Zion Churches say that their congregations have subscribed largely aircady, and they must confer with them before amouncing a collection. In the Church of the Incaraction the collection was postponed till next Sunday, because the unfavorable weather prevented two-thirds of the congregation from attending service.

LONG ISLAND.

Flushing-The funeral of the two young nen drowned in the man-trap at Willetsport of Thursday ast, took place at the Flushing Cemetery yesterday and was largely attended by the men employed on the Govrnment works at the Point, Much indignation is expressed against those in charge at the fort, for the un-guarded manner in which the hole was left, and threats guarded manner in which the hole was left, and threats of suing the Government for damages have been made by the friends of the deceased... There is one case of small-pox here... The cemetery lot holders have reelected their present officers. They are out of debt, with a surplus of \$3,000... The Trustees will not cede any property to the new railroad company.

JAMACA.—A large meeting was held on Saturday to protest against the Queens County Court-House bill, and a committee appointed to oppose it before the Legislature. Similar meetings were held in Newtown, Middle Village, Springfield, Flushing, and Hempstead.

PORT JEFFERSON.—The people of Port Jefferson and

Island or central road.

GLEN COVE.—The steamboats are making regular trips
to New-York.... A firm here has succeeded in enriching
the soil so as to grow the evergreen dwarf variety of
broom eorn, and have made 6,600 brooms for the New-ORIENT.—The revival in the Methodist Church closed esterday with 65 conversions. The revival in the Con-regational Church will continue another week.

gregational Church will continue another week.

ENGLEWOOD.—A wealthy chizen of this place proposes to build a branch raitroad through Tea Neck and Schroalenburgh, to connect with the Midland. Tois will afford the people a relief from the extortions imposed by the Erie management of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Commutation between this place and New York costs \$100 per annum. Between New York and Elizabeth—about the same distance—it is only 840 per annum.

MIDDLE ISLAND.—A new paper has been started here called The Brookburn Weekly Echo, edited by R. M. Bayles.

Bayles.
RIVERHEAD.—An agent has been sent by the Riverhead Agricultural Society to the Ash district, at an expense of \$1,500, to obtain a knowledge of the business and the best means of obtaining ashes.

HUNTINGTON.—A committee of 13 cirizens has been appointed to confer with the Government surveyors, when they arrive, in relation to survey of the harbor.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY. FLEETWOOD PARK .- The ground inclosed by the track of the Fleetwood Park Trotting Course is

grading and preparing as a base-ball ground. It is stated that a Brooklyn Club has secured the lease. About 100 men are at work upon the improvement.

STATEN ISLAND.

CLIFTON.-The Club-House of the New-York Yacht (Inb will be seld immediately, and a suitable building purchased on the Brooklyn side of the bay. NEW-JERSEY.

PATERSON.—About 100 cars of anthracite coal arrived via the Delaware Lackwanna and Western Railroad last week. The Erie Railway Company delivered about 200 tuns of bitaminous coal last week, and anticipates heavy orders during the next few days. The price has been lowered to \$6.50 per tun by the car load. This coal cannot be used for domestic purposes. The sidewalk in front of a block of stores now building. The sidewalk in been for several months so obstructed as to be nearly impossable, and the cellar entrances being uncovered, a number of persons have been injured by failing into them. These victims will bring suits against the proprietor of the buildings at the next term of the County Courts. He has recently "fenced off" the sidewalk, and excluded pedestrians from a whole block of popular thoroughfare. The lecture course of the Young Men's Christian Association yielded over 200, which they propose to invest in a library and reading-room. The County Jail contains 48 prisoners.

Tranvon.—Charles Fox, alias Charles Collins alias PATERSON,-About 100 cars of anthracite

TRENTON.—Charles Fox, alias Charles Collins alias Frank Forrester and Jeremiah Storms, escaped yester-day from the State Prison.

LECTURES. MEETINGS, ETC.

Henry W. Raymond will lecture before the Eastern Board of the Y. M. C. A., at No. 473 Grand-st., this evening, on "Popular Superstitions." The Reformed Protestant Church of Thirty-

fourth-st, attained its tenth year last Wednesday, and celebrated the anniversary yesterday morning. The Cosmopolitan Conference, at its regular ceting yesterday, listened to an essay on a "New Political Commonweath," which was sharply criticised by Dr. Lambert and others.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, in the first of series of Lectures to the Young, delivered last evening at the Church of the Mossiah, Park-ave., told his bearers "How to Win and How to Fail."

The Humanitarian Pioneers met yesterday at Demiit Hall, and made arrangements for 10 of their party to proceed next Thursday to Charlotte Harbor, in Florida, by, the Fernandina steamer. No inexicating drinks are to be allowed in the colony. William Smith of Williamsburgh was appointed chief of the party about to leave.

Three choral festivals will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, under the direction of Harley Newcomb, for the benefit of German and French orphan

children. Miss Marle Krebs, Miss Henrietta Beebe, and others will assist. The pupils of the public schools will sing and the entertainments will be similar to the "children's festivals" lately held in Boston.

Bishop Bayley of Newark lectured to a large congregation at the Church of St. Joseph, in West Washingto-place, last evening, upon the "Roman Question. ingto-place, inst evening, upon the "Roman Question."

He denomiced the course pursued by the leaders of the Italian Government, and said he had no doubt that the Popeer his successor would be restored to a full possession of the temporal authority of the Roman Sec, although he was afraid that before it took place Red Republicanism would have its turn, and, consequently, erder and reed government woulds ultimately have to be restored from confusion and anarchy. The proceeds of the letture go to the sunday-schools.

Arrests in Brooklyn last week, 254. Burglars stole from the residence of Mr. Noss William Koch, a German residing at No. 60 Bergen

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors on Saturday con-rued the advancest for the opening of Fifth are, from Flatbush to Ab-mileares, amounting to \$40,000.

Michael Lyman of No. 157 West Forty-sixth-st., mployed as from a to A. T. Stewart's new building, at Torry fourth-st, or lifth-sex, ass instantly killed on Saturday by a large stone grassiler falling on him.

RELIGIOUS.

A PRESENTERIAN MISSION. The Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society connected with Dr. Hall's Church celebrate their 30th anniversary last evening. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, and the sermon and ad-dresses were delivered by the Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., dresses were delivered by the Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., and Dr. Hall. The Society was formed in 1841. In 1883 mission work was begun in Twentieth-st., near Seventh-ave. The present Seventh-ave. Mission Building was erected in 1854. This work has progressed until new four mission stations represent about 175 teachers and over 1,800 scholars. The netive operations of the Society are carried on by a "Board of Managers," with committees representing the Four Missions Stations, and a "Strangers' Committee," whose duty it is to form the acquaintance of young men, and associate them in Christian work. The last annual report shows an enrollment of over1800 members since its organization, with an existing membership of 181. The following are the school and missions: Church School, Sunday-school room of church, 9 a. m.; Alexander Mission, No. 7 and 9 King-st., 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.; Seventh-ave. Mission, No. 344 East Fourteenth-st., 2 p. m.; Romeyn Mission, No. 343 West Twenty-second-st., 2 p. m.

THE KEMPER MEMORIAL.

THE KEMPER MEMORIAL.

A memorial service in honor of the late Jackson Kemper, D. D., first Missionary Bishop of the North-West, who died in May last, was held in the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison-ave. and Thirty fifth-st., yesterday evening.

Dr. Kemper, after pastoral duties in Philadelphia and Dr. Kemper, after pastoral duties in Philadelphia and Norwalk, Cona., was consecrated first Missionary Bishop of the Norta-West in 1835, beling the last Bishop consecrated by Bishop White. He became, in 1854, discovered by Bishop White. He became, in 1854, discovered to the Norta-West in 1854, has been founded in his memory. It is an institution for the instruction of the daughters of clergymen, and a sister-hood for church school-teaching is to be gradually formed in connection therewith. The collections last night were in abl of the "General Pund" of Kemper Hall. Among the clergy present were Bishop Potter of New-York, Bishop Armitage of Wisconsin, the Eev. Drs. Twing, Rylance, Minheuberg, Halght, Spener, and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Moutgomery. The Rev. Dr. Tyng and Wm. M. Evarts occupied seats in a front pew. Notwithstanding the weather, there was a very full congregation. Addresses were made by Bishop Armitage, Dr. Muklenberg, Mr. Evarts, and others.

THE CONVENTION OF AMATEUR BASE-BALL

The most important movements affecting the nterests of the base ball fraternity of the country which have occurred since the organization of the National As sociation in 1857, 12 years ago, are to take place in this city this week. The principal one is that which is to culmirate in the reorganization of the National Association inder the exclusive auspices of the amateur players The other is a meeting of the representatives of the l professional clubs of the country, to adopt rules govern ing the championship contests of their class, and to take such action as will lead to the organization of an Association which will legislate in the interests of professional clubs only. It is claimed that the time has arrived when the best interests of both classes of the fraternity call for the existence of two separate Associations, the experience of the past three years having proved that no one institution can satisfactorily or advantageously govern both. The National Association was managed in the interests of the amateur class up to iser, when it came under the control of the professional organizations, and since then it has been run entirely in their interests; and for the past three years the anomaly has been shown of an institution, organized by amateur clubs exclusively, and suppresed to represent the interests of some few hundred existing amateur clubs, out controlled and manipulated by an unscrupions clique of professional representatives, and a few of their subservient tools of the other class, entirely in the interests of some few Professional organizations.

Up to 187 the National Association was governed by a ing the championship contests of their class, and to

by an unscrippions clique of professional representatives, and a few of their subscrient tools of the other class, entirely in the interests of some 16 or 12 professional organizations.

Up to 18st the National Association was governed by a printed constitution which recognized the basis of individual club representation and no other. Its laws, of course, duly provided for a legal change of constitution; but at the convention of that year the great majority of delegates, in their caserness to introduce the new system of representation by State Association delegates instead of individual clubs, repudiated the existing constitution, and adopted a new one, in violation of the written laws of the old constitution. Since then, though the system of State Associations has worked successfully in theory, in practice the tactics adopted by such clubs and delegates as were desirons of controlling the annual conventions have been such as to place the National Association entirely in their hands. Whatever the real cause of the trouble, however, the result of the annual conventions and the proceedings which have marked them since 1867, have been such as to so disgust a large class of the fraternity that they have taken no part in the annual conventions, and have even withdrawn from all connection with the Association. This secession movement culminated, this Winter, in the inauguration of a novement made by the Knickerbocker Club of this city and the Excelsiors of Brooklyn, looking to the inauguration of a new National Association, composed entirely of amateur clubs. This movement was, of course, hastened by the proceedings of the November convention at which men were placed in office who represented not only the minority of the delegates present, but who were in direct antagonism to the bost interests of the amateur class. Since the issuing of the first circular annual convention well account in the provention of the Convention are the convention of the Convention of the Saternity.

The first convention, and the mest import

ADDITIONAL ENTRIES FOR JEROME PARK AND SARATOGA RACES,

Since the publication in THE TRIBUNE of the entries for the Jerome Park and Saratoga Summer meetings, the following have been received: December, the following nave occurs received:

JEROME PARK—Annal Sweepstakes of 1972—34. Geo. Trent's ch. c.
by Norfalk, dan Virginia, gr. d. Corinne by Giencoe. 25. Geo. Trent's
ch. L by Shilob, dam Belle Dain by Owen Daie. Hunter Stakes, 1972—
28. Geo. Trent's ch. f. by Shilob, dam Belle Dais by Owen Daie.
C. and K. H. Park's b. f. Kaperience Oaks by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Levington.

Sakarona.—Plash Stakes-21. C. C. and R. H. Park's b. f. Experience Cale, pedgree above.

Senucl Stakes-22. C. C. and R. H. Park's b. f. Experience Cale, pedgree above.

C. Nathan Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Levington. 22. C. C. and R. H. Park's ch. c. Wankogan by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Crippic.

Attentements.

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